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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

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Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Miscellaneous.

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: 1860—1865.

PLANS FOR BREAKING UP THE UNION.

Mr. Buchanan had formally declared, in his Message of December, 1860, there was no constitutional right of secession. His party thereupon commenced to agitate plans by which the South could be coaxed back into a Union wherein the right to secede should be legalized. The most notorious of these schemes was that introduced into Congress by Mr. Vallandigham, proposing a constitutional amendment by which the Union should be peacefully divided, as follows:

"Article XIII. Section I. The United States are divided into four sections, as follows:

"The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. . . . shall constitute one section, to be known as the NORTH.

"The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, ... shall constitute another section to be known as the WEST.

"The States of Oregon and California . . . . shall constitute another section, to be known as the PACIFIC.

"The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri . . . shall constitue another section, to be known as the SOUTH.

"Article XIV. No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislatures of all the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs. The President shall have power to adjust with seceding States all questions arising by reason of their secession; but the terms of adjustment shall be submitted to Congress for their approval before the same shall be valid."

This artful scheme for legalizing secession was well received by the Democratic leaders. Mr. George H. Pendleton, the Chicago candidate for the Vice-Presidency, defended it in the House of Representatives as late as January, 1863. May 9, 1863, Mr. Wall, Democratic Senator from New Jersey, in an address to the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia, not only did not hesitate to give it his hearty approval, but declared that it or some similar scheme, was the only alternative to eternal separation.

"The plan suggested some years ago by Mr. Vallandigham bears the stamp of his clear sagacity and statesmanlike foresight—dividing the country into four large sections or unions, and requiring a majority of the representation from each to consent to a measure before it should become a law.—Mr Calhoun, notwithstanding the undeserved obloquy now attaching to his name, was to my mind the most honest and comprehensive statesman who grappled with national problems, and I make bold here to say that no wiser, purer, patriotic statesman ever lived. It may be that the South might be willing to return upon the adoption of some such system of reconstruction as this. If this plan of reconciliation and reconstruction fails, then a separation must be the finality."

Mr. Vallandigham's scheme for breaking up the Union having been rejected by Congress and the people, other plans were agitated. A Northwestern Confederacy was freely spoken of, and for a long while the rebels had confident hope of the success of their agents in that direction, working in co-operation with their Democratic allies. It was not difficult for that party to find justification for this or any other destructive plot.

Judge Black, Mr. Buchanan's Attorney General, even went so far as to declare that war made by Congress upon a seceding State would legalize secession and dissolve the union of the remaining States. In an official opinion, dated November 20, 1860, only a fortnight after Mr. Lincoln's election, and which through the traitors in the cabinet was of course made known to the traitors organizing rebellion thro'out the South, he says:

"If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto, an expulsion of such State from the Union*, being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. And if Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the 'domestic tranquility' which the Constitution was meant to insure, *will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations?* Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?"

The Syracuse Convention, in August, 1864, under the lead of Mr. Vallandigham, drew the same conclusion from different premises, and openly declared the revolutionary doctrine.

"*Resolved*, That . . . . it (the administration) has denied to sovereign States constitutional rights, *and thereby absolved them from all allegiance*."

COERCION UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Had the Union men of the South felt that they would receive the support of the Government to the last extremity, they might have successfully resisted the tide of secession which swept over the Gulf States in the winter of 1860–1861. In place of this, they were abandoned to the tender mercies of the fire eating chivalry, and were plainly told that there was no authority in the Constitution to interfere with rebellion. Thus, Mr. Buchanan, in his Message of Dec. 3, 1860, declared,

"The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the right to coerce a State into submission, which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be upon the principle that power has been conferred upon Congress to declare or to make war upon a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. . . . Without descending to particulars, it may safely be asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit of the Constitution. . . . Congress possesses many means of preserving it (the Union), by conciliation, but the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force."

This direct invitation to rebellion by a promise of immunity, was at once taken up by those who have ever since controlled the policy of the Democratic Party.

On the 3d of January, 1861, at a "Union" meeting held in Philadelphia, the Hon. Ellis Lewis, a well known and influential Democrat, introduced a series of resolutions, in which the right of secession was denied, but after blaming the North for its unconstitutional proceedings, it concluded:

"*Resolved*, That if the Northern States should be unwilling to recognize their constitutional duties towards the Southern States, it would be right to acknowledge the independence of the Southern States, *instead of waging an unlawful war against them*."

And at the great meeting of the Philadelphia Democracy, held January 16, after the firing on the "Star of the West" in Charleston harbor, among the resolutions enthusiastically adopted was the following:

"*Tenth*. That we cordially approve the disavowal by the President, in his last annual message, for himself and for Congress, of a war-making power against a State of the Confederacy, thus reaffirming the express doctrine of two of the great founders of the Constitution, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton."

These views were formally adopted by the party. On January 18, the Military Committee reported to the House of Representatives a bill to provide for calling out the Militia, when Mr. George H. Pendleton opposed it by an elaborate argument, in which he said:

"Now, sir, what force of arms can compel a State to do that which she has agreed to do? What force of arms can compel a State to refrain from doing that which her State State government, supported by the sentiment of her people, is determined to persist in doing. . . . Sir, the whole scheme of coercion is impracticable.—It is contrary to the genius and spirit of the Constitution. . . . My voice to-day is for conciliation; my voice is for compromise. I beg you, gentlemen, to hear that voice. If you will not, if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not compromise them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them."

And, in the division which followed, the Democratic members, with but four exceptions, registered their agreement with Mr. Pendleton in a solid body.

It was for such doctrines as these that the great Democratic Party selected Mr. Pendleton as its standard bearer in the presidential contest of 1864. That these views were regarded as a sure passport to its favor is evident when we see them advanced by so shrewd and unscrupulous a politician as Mr. William B. Reed, who, on the 28th of March, 1863, in an address to the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia, observed:

"Had the Government never gone beyond the limits of consent; had it rejected, *as did its founders, the* HERESY OF COERCION, as applied to any State or combination of States, it would have been far stronger in the elements of republican power, than it is now in all the panoply and parade of war."

Even three years of war did not suffice to cause the abandonment of this dogma. The Democratic Convention of Kentucky, assembled June 28, 1864, to select delegates to the Chicago Convention, adopted a series of resolutions, among which the following is the third:

"Guided by these lights, we declare that the coercion and subjugation of eleven or more sovereign States was never contemplated as possible or authorized by the Constitution, but was pronounced by its makers an act of suicidal folly."

And Mr. William B. Reed reiterated his views in a letter to a sympathetic Marylander, dated November 5, 1864, and published November 7, as sound Democratic doctrine by the Philadelphia organ of the party:

"I deny as I have ever done since this experiment of civil war has awakened me to truth, that the Federal Government has any right under the Constitution to coerce by force of arms any one or more of its great constituencies."

PRO SLAVERY RECONSTRUCTION.

So far from maintaining the indissoluble nature of the Federal bond, the Democratic Party at an early period in the struggle adopted the theory that the secession of the South absolved the remaining States from all further obligation to the Constitution and that they were individually at liberty to separate and set up for themselves or form new connections on such terms of alliance as they might please. There can be but little doubt that the ultimate object of this scheme was to [illegible] Montgomery Constitution, whereby the old supremacy of the alliance between slavery and democracy might be restored, and the domination of the party be perpetuated. The key-note to this will be found in one of the resolutions adopted at the great Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, held January 16, 1861. We have the authority of William B. Reed, for the assertion that "it was adopted with enthusiastic unanimity."

"*Resolved*. That in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know it, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separation of the whole South, a result we shall most sincerely deplore, may release this Commonwealth from the bonds which now connect it with the confederacy, *and would authorize and require its citizens*, through a convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom their lot shall be cast; whether with the North and East whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethern of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own, or whether Pennsylvania shall stand by herself, ready when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union."

That these were the views of the dominant men of the party is evident from the fact that Judge Woodward at that time made no secret of his desire that Pennsylvania should go with the South.

So, in the spring of 1861, ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, in a letter to L. W. Burnet, of Newark, argued the matter thus:

"I believe the Southern Confederation permanent. The proceeding has been taken with forethought and deliberation—it is no hurried impulse, but an inevitable act, based upon the sacred, as was supposed, equility of the States, and in my opinion, every slave State will, in a short time, be found united in one confederacy. . . Before that event happens, we cannot act, however much we may suffer in our material interests. It is in that contingency, then, that I answer the second part of your question: 'What position for New Jersey will best accord with her interests, honor, and the patriotic instincts of her people.' *I say, emphatically, they would go with the South, from every wise, prudential and patriotic reason.*"

At the time of the Chicago Convention, these views were not so openly ventilated, but they evidently were at the bottom of the reconstruction contemplated by the "cessation of hostilities" and "convention of all the States" advocated in the platform.—One speaker, however, D. H. Mahoney, of Dubuque, Iowa, was bold enough to enunciate them, and they were favorably received.

"We must elect our candidate, and then, holding out our hands to the South, invite them to come and sit again in our Union circle. [A voice —Suppose they won't come?] If they will not come to us, then I am in favor of going to them." [Loud cheers.]

And the Van Buren County *Press*, at Paw-Paw, Michigan, declared;

"If the North and South are ever re united, we predict it will be when the Confederate States North adopt their new (Montgomery,) constitution, or something very near like it. There's a good time coming boys."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Flank Movement Upon the National Finances.

The well-known Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1865

The hopeful condition of our finances, stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, is the best news that could be given to the American people. In other days, the question of the public debt and the manner of paying it, occupied the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, the Committee of Finance in the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury and his agents, the leading bankers and capitalists, and the great manufacturers of our own and other nations employed in the manifold occupations of skilled labor. The number of persons holding our bonds was comparatively small. But now the financial condition is the concern of millions. The holders of our national securities include rich and poor, high and low, the millionaire and the mechanic, the philosopher and the poet, the tinman and the tailor, the sailor and the soldier, the seamstress and the statesman. The rich having loaned freely, and the poor having [illegible] early if [illegible] study of the money market has become as common as the reading of a morning paper. The spirit that prompted this exhibition was, in the beginning, the loftiest patriotic sacrifice: and it vitalized and invigorated the government in all its arteries and nerves. But, at the same time, it created a new and watchful interest. It united the element of a just regard for individual well-being to that of jealous vigilance over the details of the administration of government; and in this respect, the national debt, if not a "national blessing," became an active and unsleeping auxiliary of the government in all its duties. It made the agent feel that the eye of his principal was upon him, and the vastness of the trust gave to the principal a fresh obligation to see to its faithful management. Hence the perfect trust in the midst of oceans of expenditure. The people felt that they were lending their money for the holiest of missions, that it was being trustily expended, and would be honestly and promptly returned. Hence, also, the success of our arms, the comfort of the masses at home, who lived, as it were, on a tranquil island in the hot and bloody vortex of war, the consequent conquest of the rebellion, the achievement of peace, and after peace, the rapid retrenchment in the public outlay, and the wise and comprehensive preparation for a period of economy and moderate taxation. It was but natural that the people should learn finance, and that the "money article" should be as interesting to many who heretofore passed it over, as the "marriages and deaths" are to the good housekeeper, the poetry to the young lady of the family, or the politics to the youthful candidate for the State Legislature. It was natural, also, that the slightest attempt to deprecate or discredit our currency or bonds, our five-twenties or seven thirties, should be resented by thousands and tens of thousands. For what a savings bank for the laboring and frugal was in days gone by, the national treasury is now. If that is healthy and solvent, and pays its interest promptly, so, whole communities are comforted and in repose. The difficulty of spreading doubt as to the intrinsic value and ultimate redemption of these securities has been increased by this very cause. The Northern sympathizer with the rebels—the local Copperhead who busies himself in spreading all sorts of panic stories among the people who hold the bonds of the national government—has heretofore found his avocation a most profitless one. But he has not been less active for that reason. He has been constantly on the *qui vive*. He seizes upon every text and pretext to excite dissention and despondency.—The present favorite Copperhead expedient *is to demand the admission into Congress of representatives from the late rebel States, elected by such bitter rebels as lately threw their ballots in Richmond, Virginia*. It is the great mission of the Democratic leaders. They are prompted to it by various motives.—The rebel Congressmen will be the nucleus of a new Democracy, fashioned after the Breckinridge and Buchanan organizations which plunged the nation into civil war. They will help the men who broke the old party, to resume control in the several Southern States. These re-united brethren can then proceed to repeal the war measures of Congress, especially the odious confiscation laws. But above all, when the doors are thrown open, and the rebel Congressmen are brought into the Capitol in triumph, *the assault upon the public credit and upon the national financial securities will begin in terrible earnest*. There will be consistency in this. The Democratic leaders have been laboring for four years to bring the bonds and currency of the government into disrepute. They have advised their followers to refuse the currency, and above all, not to invest in the bonds. The key-note was given by James Buchanan, in 1861, after he had assisted to deplete the public treasury, to drag down the value of our national securities, to make us beggars for loans in the markets of the world, and to strip the government of nearly all her weapons of public defence and preservation.—Under his lead, his intimate friends bought real estate rather than trust the government; and at his cue, the Democratic press rang with sombre prophecies of ruin to all who took the national notes or confided in the national bonds. What was true of him They fed the hopes of the foreigners who looked upon our financial scheme with amazement, and generally predicted its downfall. The fact that our debt is owed to the people alone, and that its repudiation would bring thousands of happy and industrious citizens to abject want, produces no pity in their bosoms. They, therefore, hail the idea of making an issue upon the admission of the rebels to Congress. To the rebels, the national debt of the United States is a most odious sight. They know it was incurred to crush them and to abolish slavery.—They know that their confiscated lands will be made to contribute to its liquidation. They know that, while not one dime of their debt will ever be recognized, they will be compelled to help to raise the needed revenue for the payment of the interest and ultimately of the principal. They long, therefore, to get into the next Congress, to unite with their Democratic brethren to vote against all revenue or appropriation bills, and boldly to raise and fight under the flag of Repudiation. The conspiracy has been duly organized, and involves more elements than the people would at present readily believe. I regard it as the great peril of the Republic. Thus it is the duty of all patriots, apart from their own interests, to be ready to meet it. Under the most plausible and deceptive theories this infamous demand will be made. It has already contrived to secure the sanction of what are supposed to be great names. It contemplates the completest disgrace and the most astounding repudiation in civil history. I do not fear that it will succeed; because it is only necessary to expose such a plot to bring it to shame

OCCASIONAL.

THE ONLY SLAVE COUNTRIES.—The only two countries which now maintain slavery are Spain and Brazil. A French journal states that Brazil will be the first to abolish it. Measures have already been prepared in the Senate looking to this object. The terrible war in the United States, and the equally terrible debt caused by trying to uphold the "institution," give considerable uneasiness in the countries which legalize it, and the question is being asked whether it is not better to try and get rid of it by other than violent means. A question like this is likely to bring it about by one means or the other.

☞ "I'm getting fat," as the loafer said when he was stealing lard.

Mr. Nasby Issues an Address to the Southern Democracy.

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the Stait uv Noo Gersey,) July 31, '65.

To the Dimocrisy of the Southern States; Deerly Beloved, I saloot you!

The evence uv the past 4 years hev bin momenchus. The war hez ended—to a sooperfishel observer it wood seem disastreusly to you and us, but to him whose eagle eye kin pierce the misty fucher, gellorusly.

Troo, we lost the orfises, and hev bin for four long and weery years on eter'l ground, whose fruits wus worm-my and whose waters wus bitter. So the children of Izrel wandered forty years in the wildernis, but tha finally found a Canan, full uv fatnis, runnin with milk and honey, and sich, and so shall we emerge into our Canan, ere long.

The war hez bed its uses. We hev diskivered that the Southern Dimokrat cood be dependid on to fite; you hev diskivered that the Northern Dimokrat cood be dependid on to do yoor dirty work thro thick and thin, and we hev both diskivered that the Ablishnist is no koward, and will reely make sacrifices for principle. Knowin all this, we kin work intelligently in the fucher.

It is the dooty now uv every Southren Dimokrat to take the oath, towunst, and be metamorphose in2 loyalty. Then we've got em. Demand, ez only a Sutherner kin demand, that the military be withdrawd, and that yur Representatives be admitted. Then, ef we kin carry enuff deestriks North, yoo hev the game in yur own hand. But to accomplish this last feet, you must aid us.

We hev bin unforchnit in our politikle venchers, and at least wun uv our prophecies must cum troo, utherwise how kin we go afore the people? The nigger is all we've left, and the variety we hev up here is uv no yoose to us, fer they are all earnin their own livin, and aint crowdin white folks out of poor housis, at all. Its my candid convickshun, that the grovelin cusses work and earn munny, just 2 spite us.—In sum localities our sagashus managers have indoost sum uv em to drink with em, and in a few months got em into delirium tremens, and their families in2 poor houses.—To their untutored bowels our likker is litcain. But this can't be dun ginrally, becos its all our leaders kin do

An enterprisin Yankee (cuss her on the race,) wus wunst askt wat bizness he followd to maik so much munny. He replide that he hed the itch, and he traveld ahed, givin it to the people, his brother comin immejitly after, sellin a cure. Let us imitait their wisdom. Promptly ship to each northern state 200,000 old wuns who can't work, and to make asshoorance doubly shoor, starve em awhile, and run the measles and smallpox thro em.—Mix with em a few thousand black wimmin and mulattar children, to show the horrors uv amalgamashun. Then we'd have suthin to go on! Ef we carted em in2 poor-houses, and levid taxis to support em, how our speekers wood gush! how our papers wood howl! After 4 yeers uv falevoor in the prophecy biznis, the ijee uv bein wun cum troo sets me into a deliriun tremens uv goy.

Then immejitly, yoor legislachers must pass stringent laws again a nigger leavin his respective county, and then pass another law not allowin any man to give the able bodied wuns to exceed $5 a month. This dun I have faith to bleeve thousands uv em will beg to be again enslaved, about midwinter. Ef they persist in dyin in freedom, we can, at least, pint 2 their bodis, and say in a sepulkrel tone, "won niggers wus wuth $1,500 they wuz not allowed to die thus—behold the froots uv Ablishin philanthropy."—Either way it's capitle for us.

Yoo must inkulkate the dotrin uv Stait Rites, zelusor than ever, and while yoo air gittin your people tuned up on that, we'll hammer away at Debt and Corupshun, and sich delitesful themes, and once more we'll git the Ablishnist under our feet.

I have indikated breefly the general outlines uv the policy we must pursoo ef we wood succeed. Uther ijees will of coarse sejest themselves to yoo—let us hev em and we'll act on em.

In conclusion. Be wary and untirin. Remember on yu depends the politikle forchoons uv the thousands who wunst held offis, but who hev bin to grass fer 4 long weary years. We must succeed now or never.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Pastur uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

MY UNCLE JOSHUA.—I have often heard of men who could hold but one idea in their heads at a time. It is not so with my Uncle Joshua. As he sat down to dinner, one day, he asked the blessing in these words: "For what we are about to receive, may the Lord make us duly thankful." And added in the same breath—"*Sal, that steak is burnt to crisp.*"

☞ How long Eve, the first woman, lived, we do not know. It is a curious fact, that in sacred history, the age, death and burial, of only one woman, Sarah, the wife of Abraham, is distinctly noted. Woman's age, ever since appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

Religious.

——According to an article of the *Morning Star* (Free Will Baptist) the principles of Christian Communion are rapidly progressing in the Calvinist Baptist Churches. A few years since, scarcely a member of any prominence could be found among them who did not believe in, and earnestly defend, the practice of close communion, but now there is scarcely a church that has not more or less members who are decidedly in favor of a more liberal, and a more Christian policy.

——At the laying of the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph, Mo., at which upwards of 20,000 people were present, it is reported by the St. Louis *Republican*, that when the Archbishop raised his hand to sign himself with the sign of cross, it acted like electricity; 20,000 hands were simultaneously raised to cross their foreheads with the sign of redemption.

——In an article in the *Lutheran Observer*, on the question "What are the baptized children of the Church, and How are they to be treated?"—These two points are discussed. 1. Baptized children of christian parents are members of the Christian Church, and truly and really christians. 2. They are trained in such a manner as never to be or think themselves anything else than true christians.

——At the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, held in London, the report shows the receipts for the year amounted to £102,997.—The Society's missionary list now includes 501 cergymen maintained wholly or in part, and a large body of catechists, school-masters, and divinity students.

——From the fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Bible Society we learn the number of books issued from their Depository make a total of 85,667 volumes. The total receipts of the Society, from all sources, for the same period, has been $14,354,38.

——The Wesleyans have just opened seven new chapels in neglected districts in London, England, for the use of the masses. Each of these chapels will accommodate a thousand persons. Already some

Agricultural.

Wash for Fruit Trees.

The best wash for the trunks and branches of Fruit trees is made by dissolving half a pound of potash in two gallons of water. This is applied with a brush at any season, but, perhaps, with most effect in spring. One or, at most, two applications will rid the stems of trees of the bark louse, and render the bark smooth and glossy. It is far more efficacious than whitewash as a preservative against the attacks of insects, while it promotes the growth of the tree and adds to the natural lively color of the bark.

The wash of soft soap is also a very good one for many purposes, though not equal for general purposes to the potash wash. The soap wash is best for old trunks with thick and rugged bark, as a portion of it remains upon the surface of the bark for some time, and with the action of every rain is dissolved, and thus penetrates into all the crevices where insects may be lodged, destroying them and softening the bark itself.

Another wash may be made by heating one pound of sal soda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in a gallon of water. This wash will take off all the moss and dead bark, and kill insects on all fruit trees and grape vines and make them as smooth as though polished, and make old trees bear anew.

In using the wash of soft soap, it is best to reduce about one half with water, as injury may be done if applied in strength. For young trees it is better to use a weaker solution of potash—say one-third to one-half as strong.

Thistles.

We copy the following from an Irish journal:

"Tramp on the buds of a goodly number of the largest plants in the spring, and place on the buds a teaspoonful of salt; then turn your hogs on them. They will eat the roots and the salted plants first. They will thus acquire a fondness for them, and will continue to eat them daily as long as they can be found. If but one hog be educated in this way, he will teach the whole herd to eat them, and they will exterminate all on the farm."

Good Cows.

The best cows for milk are always thin boned, especially about the legs and tail. A thin neck is a good point. A quiet and good-natured disposition is another excellent quality in a cow.

A FLEECE of 78 pounds was sheared from a full blooded Silesian sheep, owned by Asbury Strubble, of Uniontown, Pa. The fleece was of three years growth.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

AUGUST 30th, 1865.

Union State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

of Montgomery county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

of Cumbria county.

Union County Nominations

Assembly.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;
JAMES R. KELLEY, Washington;
JOSEPH B. WELSH, Washington;

Treasurer.

MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton;

District Attorney.

JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough;

Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Industry;

County Surveyor.

AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton;

Auditor.

HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver;

Coroner.

THOMAS McCOY, Moon;

Trustees of Academy.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
REV. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

☞ We began on the 16th, and will continue until the election, to publish upon our outside page, some choice extracts from the record of the Democratic party for the last five years.—Read them and show them to any Democrats of your acquaintance who really seek to know the truth.

☞ "M" writes us that he has been told that the senior editor of this paper last year, as a member of the Legislature, voted for a bill to pay the damages done by the rebels upon our border, which would have taken $8,000,000 out of the Treasury for the benefit of a few speculators into whose hands the claims for reimbursement had passed at nominal prices, and asks us to say, through the *Argus*, whether the report is true. It is false, and as the best answer to it we publish the bill, which will be found in another column. "M" will observe that it provides for the assessment of damages sufferod from the march of our own troops, State militia and volunteers, and of the rebels, and for the presentation of the claims as adjudicated by the Governor to the National Government for payment. Brinp's cavalry, mentioned in the first section was a 1862, and harried Franklin and Adams counties. The Democracy of some of the border counties undertook to prevent the enforcement of the draft by burning the barns and destroying the property of the enrolling officers to compel their resignation, and the damage wrought by these "incendiary traitors" is included in the bill. By its express terms those who have purchased claims are to be awarded merely the amount of the purchase money, so that there is no room for speculation upon the necessities of the sufferers; and as to the amount, it is the object of the law to ascertain it whether half a million or eight millions. The bill, in our opinion, was fair, just and politic. We voted for it last winter, and, if elected, and it is again presented, would again give it our support.

The question of the payment of these claims is entirely beyond and distinct from that of their adjudication. We have small hope that the National Treasury will foot the bill, whilst the State has not the money to pay them, and the Constitution prohibits the negotiation of a loan for that purpose. Taxed as our people already are, to the limit of endurance, no legislature would be found willing to authorize the levy of a tax for the purpose. We can scarcely conceive how this question can have a legislative solution for some years, but if any method could be devised for indemnifying loyal citizens for these losses, without imposing any additional burden upon the people of the State, it would meet our hearty approbation. We would vote the indemnity as freely to the people of the border as we would to our own constituents, had Beaver county, in the vicissitudes of war, become the theater of hostilities, and our fields been harried, our stock confiscated, and our villages shared the fate of Chambersburgh.

Why the Democrats Nominated Davis.

The Democrats nominated Colonel Davis for Auditor General out of pure love for his name, which is a tower of strength in the party. The Catholic Irish in the mining regions, constituting the back-bone of the organization, who can't read, and hate a soldier, are made to believe that they are voting for old Jeff, who is a great favorite amongst them.

☞ Ketchum, the gold gambler who robbed the New York banks and brokers of $4,000,000, attended the Democratic National Convention at Chicago and kept open house for the delegates during its session. He was arrested in New York on Saturday.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that *after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war*, during which, under the pretence of military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, JUSTICE, HUMANITY, LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE DEMAND THAT IMMEDIATE EFFORTS BE MADE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.—2*d Resolution of Dem. National Convention, August*, 1864.

And on This!

Resolved, That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor without the slaughter, debt, and disgrace of a civil war But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in South, and the advent of one of these parties into the seats of power, MADE WAR A FACT WHICH WE COULD NOT COUNTERACT, WE SUSTAINED THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES IN GOOD FAITH, asking nothing at their hands, except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.—2*d Resolution of Dem. State Convention of Pennsylvania, August*, 1865.

"You see, gem'men, I has these three thimbles and this little ball, which I calls the Little Joker. I puts this ball under this thimble and shoves the thimbles about—so! Can any gem'man in the party tell me under which thimble the Little Joker is?"

☞ THE *Local* of the 18th has an article upon the subject of "the pardoning policy," worthy of the attention of those who doubt the spirit and aims of patent Democracy. Its argument is that the Southern people are to a large extent, controlled in their political action by their political leaders, and that if the Administration desires their return to the status of loyal citizens, they must be taken into custody, "Alexander H. Stephens for instance" and send them home to mould the popular sentiment.

Stephens at the outbreak of hostilities, exerted all the influence he possessed to hold Georgia to her moorings, but we have an impression that the State was found sternly combatting for the Confederacy, to the last moment of its miserable existence. As he was impotent for any good then, why should he be more useful to the Government now. But Stephens was the Vice President of the Confederacy, Davis is the President. If the inferior officer should be released or account of his standing and influence, why not the superior? Of the distinguished prisoners we hold, in the eye of the *Local*, the latter is certainly the most "distinguished."

If the people are controlled by their leaders, then the leaders brought upon us the rebellion, and are responsible for it. If the people are not guilty, and the leaders are to be pardoned, none can be punished rightfully. This is the intent of the *Local* and of the party for a fraction of which it speaks, and under the plea of policy which they offer as an excuse for the universal amnesty they advocate, lies a belief that the rebellion was right, and its failure unfortunate.—They now desire that the red-handed rebel leaders shall be sent home, to re-appear at once as Congressmen and Senators, and State officials, to join the Northern Democracy in the repudiation of the National Debt, the revival of the heresy of State Rights, the restoration of slavery, and ultimate inauguration of another intestine war. Every Democrat who owns a United States bond, or holds a note or share of stock in a National Bank, who abhors human bondage, or dreads civil war, should come out from amongst them, and lend his support to the Administration of Andrew Johnson. The continued success of the party of the Union, is the only security for the National finances, and the only guaranty of the perpetuity of the Government.

☞ "The *Argus* gentlemen say they believe the "negro is not only the equal but the superior' of some of our whites."—*Local*.

What the *Argus* said was that loyal negroes were not only the equals but the superiors of disloyal whites. The appropriation by the *Local* of this latter class as *their* whites is frank and honest. The party of the Union has no fellowship with them—the Democracy claim and own them all.

☞ THE *Local* in its last issue limits its inquiry as to our views upon negro suffrage, to the States of Pennsylvania and Texas. So far as negro suffrage in Pennsylvania is concerned, we have only to mention for the information of the *Local*, that the Constitution of Pennsylvania confines the right of suffrage to whites, that no negro can legally vote, and that we are opposed to illegal voting.

In the State of Texas, as in other rebel States, we are very clear in our conviction that no suffrage, white or negro, should be allowed, and that the only National law that these States should know, for the next generation, is the law of the bayonet.—We are satisfied that the rebel States are bitterly hostile to the Government which has subdued them, and that if admitted to a voice in its councils, they will use the power giving them to embarrass and destroy it, having meanwhile the hearty co-operation of the northern Democracy in their work.—These are our individual opinions. The elections to be held in pursuance of the Presidents plan of reconstruction, in which as an experiment we cheerfully acquiesce will demonstrate their correctness or fallacy.

We beg the *Local*, in conclusion, to remember it is they, not us, who are "absorbed" by this question, the Democracy, not the Union men, who are agitating it. And having answered their interrogatories, we would now be glad to have their views and those of their candidates, upon rebel suffrage and equality, which is really a question before the country.

☞ Pursuant to call, the Democratic county convention met on Monday last. We were not present, but are informed that it was the smallest political convention which ever assembled in Beaver, scarcely half the county being represented. As a matter of course its proceedings were harmonious in the last degree.

The irrepressible Benton Kerr was on hand. Whether Gen. Cass had ordered him down to look after his interests in the Gubernatorial matter, or whether he had been imported because no Beaver county Democrat would descend to personal abuse of the Union candidates, we do not know; anyhow he was there, and addressed the contracted but admiring circle. He directed his special attention to the editors of the *Argus*, for which he has their thanks. He announced that though both soldiers, they had never smelt powder, which he knew to be false, if he knew anything upon the subject. He stated that the senior editor had voted in the Legislature to increase his own salary, though Benton sat in the lobby, of which he is a distinguished ornament, when he voted *against it*. He wished the editors of the *Argus* to inform him if it took a majority of votes to carry the measure, or would be required to give the negro the right of suffrage. In answer to this we have but to say that but for pro slavery agitation by the Democratic party, slavery would have passed unscathed until it went down in the course of a century or so before the enlightened sentiment of the people of the Slave States, and that a like agitation upon the suffrage question by Benton and his friends will undoubtedly produce a like result. Their tactics and oratory are certain death to any cause they advocate.

A committee was appointed to report a ticket. With their usual implacable hostility to the soldiers, they saddled the nominations and the expenses of a hopeless campaign upon a few returned veterans of their party, some of them wounded men at that. We are acquainted with a number of their candidates, who are clever fellows, and deserve better treatment. Had the Democracy a particle of hope of electing their ticket, these gentlemen would have stood out in the cold. The ticket is, so far as we learned it, as follows;

Assembly, J. Adams Vera; Treasurer, Jos. Boggs; Commissioner, Shipman Douthitt; District Attorney, James Conway; Auditor, Thomas Clark.

☞ The *Local* demands the hanging of the shoddy contractors who have been defrauding the government and realizing fortunes out of the soldiers. We heartily endorse these sentiments, and vote for an execution previous to the Fall elections. It is a notorious fact that nine out of ten of the grand schemes of plunder and iniquity which have been unearthed during the last five years, from the adulterated medicines furnished at Philadelphia to the clothing frauds in Cincinnati and Louisville, have been engineered by Democrats, many of them the veteran contractors of the Mormon war under Buchanan's administration. Prompt action in accordance with the views of the *Local* will materially diminish the Democratic vote.

Political.

Messrs, John Borch and Asa Manchester, have been nominated for Assembly, by the Democracy of Washington county.

Gen. M. R. McClennan and Lieut. Joseph F. Moore, have been nominated for Assembly, by the Union men of Montgomery county.

The recent Democratic State Convention, of Maine, passed resolutions endorsing President Johnson.

The nominations of both parties have been made for the city of Philadelphia. Daniel M. Fox is the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and Samuel H. Davis, Jr., and G. W. H. Smith, for the State Senate. Quigley, Josephs and Donnelly, the only Democratic members of the last house, are re-nominated for Assembly, from the 3d, 9th and 13th District. On our side, Morton McMichael has been nominated for Mayor, and Jacob E. Ridgway and George Connell, renominated for Senate. The Union nominations for Assembly, are as far as ascertained as follows:

Geo. Geegan, W. H. Ruddiman, W.W. Watt, Jos. T. Thomas, James Freenorn, Jas. Supers, James N. Kerns, E. W. Davis, F. D. Steiner, Alex Adair, Francis Hood, Geo. De Haven, Daniel A. Wallace, E. G. Lee.

☞ Surprise is often expressed that the Democracy at present are so totally absorbed upon the question of negro equality, and so clamorous in their hostility to measures for the elevation of the negro race, which no one is urging upon the public. There are two reasons. The more intelligent among them persist in keeping the negro in the wood-pile for want of a better excuse to oppose the measures of the Government; the other class really fear that unless the present distinction of color is maintained and enforced by further legislation, the black man will supplant them in the counting-room, the work-shops and the corn-field, and will soon be giving and taking in marriage amongst their families after the most approved fashion of the white race.

For the former class there is no apology—the latter, however, if they really feel that they are unable to compete in intelligence or labor with the negro, and that they have propensities toward amalgamation or miscegenation, which they cannot control without auxiliary legislation, we are rather inclined to justify in their course. Republicans feel no interest in the question, as they don't need restraining enactments to prevent their intermarriage and social intercourse with negroes, and are not afraid that the latter will interfere in the least with them in the race for bread or honors.

Miscellaneous.

Martha Grinder, a married woman residing in Allegheny city, has been arrested upon a charge of poisoning. Her victims are alleged to be six in number, and no motive can be imagined for her crimes. She asseverates her innocence.

The Steamship Brother Jonathan was wrecked on the 27th ult., on the coast of Oregon, and from 200 to 300 lives lost. Only fourteen men and one woman were saved of the crew and passengers. Amongst the missing are Maj. Gen. Wright, recently commanding the Sixth Corps, and his family.—He had been assigned to the Department of Columbia, and was on his way to his post.

The stories of outrages upon negroes at Fayetteville, N. C., are officially denied.

The pirate Shenandoah is still afloat, and is making sad havoc amongst the whalers of the North Pacific.

A collision occurred upon the Oil Creek Railroad last week, resulting in the death of nine persons, and the injury of 75 others.

A passenger train from Nashville to Huntsville, on the 25th inst., ran off a high trestle-work near Reynold's station, and was crushed to pieces. Ten or twelve persons were killed and about twenty wounded.

A fire broke out in the fire works establishment of Mr. Jones, 16 John street, New York, on the 25th, destroying the building and contents. Two female employees perished in the flames.

The body of a murdered man was found on Thursday morning last, on Boyd's Hill, Pittsburg. His throat was cut from ear to ear, a mortal stab inflicted in his back, and his jaws were broken by a blow from a stone or club. His pockets were turned inside out. The body has not been identified, nor has any clue been discovered to the murderers.

On the same morning the body of a murdered man was found in the 18th Ward, Cincinnati. His head was also broken by a stone, and he had been stabbed three times in the breast with a carving knife, which was still sticking in the wound. His boots were gone, and his pockets rifled. The body had not at last accounts been identified.

THE RAID BILL.

Supplement to an act passed the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three entitled "An Act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from the loss or destroyed in the border counties by the rebels in October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and for property and horses impressed for the use of the military of the State in September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the powers, authority and duties conferred upon the appraisers appointed by the court of common pleas of Dauphin county pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, be, and they are hereby extended to the examination and ascertainment of the character and amount of loss and damage to real and personal property, occasioned by the invasion of the insurgent forces into the territory of this Commonwealth in the summer of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and also the loss or damages occasioned by Brian's cavalry in the autumn of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and also all losses and damages to real and personal property occasioned by the Stewart raid, and the rebel raids of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four within the limits of this State not covered by the act of twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and injury to the property of citizens employed as enrolling officers under the national military laws in consequence of the destruction thereof by incendiary traitors opposed to the execution of said laws whether any such loss or damages was occasioned directly by said insurgents or by the military forces called into service to repel said invasion or by the execution of works or other devices, and also all damages done to real and personal property by the rebels in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and by the troops in the service of the United States and of the State within the limits of this State for the defence of any part of this State threatened by said insurgents; *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to apply to any moneys or other valuable thing paid, delivered or given to said insurgents or any of them.

Section 2. That besides the duties specified in the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be the duty of said appraisers to ascertain and state in their report the manner as nearly as may be in which in each particular case the damage or loss occurred, also what loss or damage to property was occasioned by order of officers in the service of the United States, with the name of such officer, the time and manner of such order, and the amount of such loss and damage.

Section 3. That the said appraisers may if they deem expedient receive and consider the evidence in writing if any taken by any commissioners or appraisers heretofore appointed by the Governor of this Commonwealth to ascertain loss or damages occasioned in the manner set forth in the first section of this act; *Provided*, It shall appear that such evidence when it shall have been oral was taken under oath or affirmation, and if documentary that the documents are properly authenticated, and the said appraisers shall return all the evidence upon which they shall have proceeded in considering the claims for loss or damage aforesaid, add the claims prepared in manner hereafter mentioned with their report to the court of common pleas of Dauphin county.

Section 4. That each claimant shall present to the appraisers his claim in writing, setting out under oath or affirmation subscribed by him or her with as much particularity as the nature of the case will permit the items of his loss and damage with the amount thereof, the names of all parties interested in the same, and the said appraisers shall not consider any claim which shall not be in conformity herewith, nor shall the said appraisers receive or consider any claim unless the claimant shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to be appended thereto that he has never directly or indirectly, by word or act, given aid, comfort or countenance or encouragement to the traitors, whether in arms or otherwise; that he has never communicated or attempted or taken any means to communicate to them or any of them any information which could in any way be of advantage to them; that he has not resisted or evaded, or advised others to resist or evade any law of the United States; that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof as the supreme law of the land, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and that he takes this obligation without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

Section 5. That the appraisers appointed, pursuant to the act of twenty second of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to which this act is a supplement, shall each receive as a compensation for his services the sum of four dollars for each day actually and necessarily employed by them or either of them in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by said act of Assembly of the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, or their appointment by the court of common pleas of Dauphin county aforesaid until the date of the passage of this act, and from and after the passage of this act the said appraisers shall each receive for the services to be rendered in pursuance hereof the sum of four dollars per diem continuously until their duties herein defined are fully discharged, to be paid to them out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, said appraisers shall have authority to employ one person to perform the duties both of a clerk and messenger at a salary not exceeding three dollars for each day that he shall be actually and necessarily employed in performing the duties of his said office.

Section 6. That the appraisers appointed by the Governor of this Commonwealth or by any of the courts thereof prior to the passage of the said act of twenty-second of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, to which this act is a supplement, for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, shall each receive a compensation of four dollars for each day in which they are actually and necessarily employed in discharging the duties of their said appointment.

Section 7. That any two of said appraisers shall constitute a quorum for the hearing but not for deciding on claims, and all claims heretofore heard and examined by a less number of said appraisers than the full number shall not on that account be invalidated, and said appraisers or a majority of them shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, and shall reduce the testimony taken by them to writing, and return it with their report to the court, any person swearing falsely in any matters to be examined by virtue of this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be liable to all the penalties thereof.

Section 8 That the Attorney General is hereby authorized to depute an attorney to appear before said appraisers on behalf of the Commonwealth, which attorney shall receive as compensation five dollars for each day employed by him in attending to the duties for which he shall be deputed.

Section 9. The court of common pleas of Dauphin county, on the return of the reports of said appraisers, are directed to review, revise, approve or set aside the same in whole or in part, and shall certify the same to the Governor, who is requested to present the same to the Government of the United States for the payment of the amount of damages ascertained by said report to have been sustained, and the Governor shall report at the next Legislature his proceedings in the premises together with the action of the Government of the United States thereon.

Section 10. The said appraisers shall return to said court an account of all the expenses incurred by virtue of this act and the act to which this is a supplement, including a reasonable sum for giving notice to claimants of the time and place of meeting of said appraisers by public notice in one or more newspapers of the county in which the damages may be alleged to have been sustained for at least three weeks before the sitting of said appraisers, and also a reasonable sum for stationary, and the court shall examine said account, and if necessary correct the same and the said account together with the costs of the proceedings in court shall be certified under the seal of the court and paid by the State Treasurer out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 11. That ten days' personal notice shall be given to the Attorney General of the time and place of the sitting of said appraisers, and also of the hearings in court in any matter arising out of the proceedings had by virtue of this act, and the said court shall have power to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry this act into effect according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Section 12. Any claimant presenting a claim to said board of appraisers shall swear or affirm that he or she has not parted with his or her interest in said claim or any part thereof, and when any claim is presented by an assignee or by any assignor for the benefit of any assignee, said assignee shall be required to show satisfactorily to said appraisers the actual amount paid for the same, and the amount awarded by said appraisers in such case shall be the amount proven to have been paid and no more.

Section 13. The said appraisers shall not sit or be engaged exceeding three months in ascertaining said damages, and that nothing in their report and nothing in this act shall be taken or construed as any present or future right or obligation upon this Commonwealth to pay said damages and claims.

For the Argus.

RANDOM PAPERS.

BY ROBERT RANDOM.

NUMBER SIX.

Political prejudice is certainly one amongst the many forms of that evil most to be dreaded in our country.—As all prejudice springs primarily from ignorance, I am happy to notice that last week while the Republican State Convention was in session at Harrisburg, there was also another convention in session having other and different objects in view. This great waking up of the educators of our land argues much good for the future of our beloved country. We should all of us rejoice that the teachers are at length beginning to realize that they too are a power in the land, and when exercised in concert one of the mightiest powers ever wielded.—Let us then bid them God speed in their noble calling, until there shall not be left a single human being upon our soil that shall not have the advantages of education offered him.

For I take it, we cannot afford to mass of citizens who shall presently be clamoring for the election franchise at our very doors. We dare not commit the ballot to them while in such debasing ignorance, and we cannot withhold it certainly many years without serious trouble. Hence our efforts to send information abroad throughout the land should be redoubled, and no effort spared to render the people enlightened and educated.

There is one thing I have generally noticed in regard to this question of negro suffrage and the prejudice against negroes on account of color, that it is mainly confined to those of limited education. Wherever you find a man of a liberal education, you generally find him also up with the most progressive spirit of the age upon this great and momentous question. It is amongst the illiterate and unenlightened that the fiercest opposition to this great reformatory movement is to be found. That same blind unreasoning prejudice, which prompted the Pharisee of old to condemn the Saviour for eating with *Publicans* and *Sinners*, and which at the present day would express the same holy horror of *negroes* and *mulattos*, is the great obstacle to the accomplishment of this reform.

Just precisely how to overcome this obstacle in the most expeditious manner, and by the most compendious method, is the great problem of the day with our political leaders. Our good friends at Harrisburg the delegates to the Republican State Conventions, seem to have concluded that upon this topic discretion is the better part of valor. They were, in a political sense, as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves. That is to say provided wisdom consists in avoiding that which is unpleasant and obnoxious.

But let not the radical too hastily condemn the convention for want of backbone in this action or rather non-action, in regard to the most pressing question of the day, and if it should be found that the part of Hamlet was omitted from the play because those were good and sufficient reasons therefor. If it should turn out that the action taken by the convention was, taking all things into consideration, perhaps the best that could have been taken, why then of course we can very well afford to wait till times sufficiently change to allow of a more definite and decided course, it is plain that the time for an advanced movement upon this question in the State of Pennsylvania, has not arrived in the opinion of the leaders of the party. But what the convention has done will entitle it to the thanks of the people and of every thinking mind in the State. It has taken good ground and popular ground, its candidates will be elected by a large majority, and in a political sense this is always of the utmost importance It would be a sad thing for the country for the Republican party to lose that hold upon the populace with which it has already acquired, by any movement however well intentioned. No, the convention has acted wisely, if not too well, and the coming campaign will show it.

List of Jurors for September Term, 1865.

COMMENCING 1st MONDAY.

GRAND JURORS.

Ohio: Daniel Dawson, (Foreman;)
Hanover: David Anderson;
Marion: Wesley J. Boots,
New Brighton: Benj Bedison;
Freedom: Isaac Black,
South Beaver: Michael Conkle, Stewart S Elder;
Chippewa: Peter Clarke;
Darlington: Geo Dilworth, Jacob Marks,
Brighton: Geo Elliott, John Kirkpatrick.
Rochester: Joseph Hays;
Borough: N J Lloyd, John Stroe;
Green: Robt H Leeper;
Economy: James Moore;
Big Beaver: Fergus M'Clelland;
Raccoon: Wm Robb, Michael Springer.
Fallston: G N Taylor;
Hopewell: Henry Temple, James Jones;
Rochester: Thos Jackson.

PETIT JURORS.

Industry: John Aber, Johnston W. Jack, Jas Potter, John Wilson, Jr.
Beaver Boro: Wm Barclay, Sr;
New Brighton: Geo S Barker, Jno Corbus, Jas McCarrell;
Bridgewater: Wm Barnes;
Economy: Adam Bardons, David L Anderson, James Sala;
Big Beaver: Jas K Calhoun, Thos Grant;
Darlington: A J Cook, Joseph Douthitt;
Raccoon: J C Christy;
Ohio: John Barclay, John Duncan, (of Saml,) Johnston Laughlin, D C Thompson;
Rochester: Geo C Cunningham;
Green: Johnston Calhoun, Samuel Reed.
Chippewa: David Dunlap, Jno Wilson;
New Sewickley: Saml Dean, Abram Hunter, Jesse R Oakley;
Hanover: William Gilfiland;
Fallston: Thomas C Hays;
Marion: Geo Hartzell, sr;
North Sewickly: James Marshall, James Thomas;
Hopewell: Saml Neely, J C Ritchie,
Pulaski: Ephraim Smith;
Franktort: Robert Vance.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1865 have arrived and are now ready for delivery to those entitled by law to receive them.

aug30:3t M. WEYAND, Prothy.

FOR SALE:

A LOT fronting on THIRD STREET one hundred and fifty feet by three feet to an alley.

☞ For particulars apply to

CAPT. JOHN MAY, Jones, or
CAPT. CHAS. W. MAY,
aug30'65 49 Congress st., Pittsburg.

FOR SALE.

WHEELER'S Patent Water Drawers
Extra Chain for do do
60 Buckets for do do
Weights and Iron Wheels;
Dry lumber of all kinds;
Flooring, Siding, Shingles and Lath constantly kept on hand.
Building timber sawed to order without delay. JAS. & H. DARRAGH,
aug30'65:6t Sharon Mills.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the United State, in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in a case of forfeiture, to me directed, will be sold at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On Friday, September 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to wit;

A certain DISTILLERY, with all the buildings appurtenant thereto, together with the LOT OF GROUND, on which the same are erected, situate in Bridgewater, Beaver co., Pa., the same being the property of Jno. Deer

Also, the Copper Distills, Worms and Tubes, Mash Tubs, and empty barrels in and about said Distillery, and 65 Barrels of Whiskey.

☞ Terms of sale, cash—Government funds.

A. MURDOCH,

U. S. Marshal West'n Dist of Penn'a

U. S. Marshal's office.
Pittsburg, Aug 14, 1865.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1865,

under the charge of

M. GANTZ

as Principal.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has heretofore maintained.

Good opportunities will be afforded to young men and boys who desire to obtain a thorough English and, Business Education, and to all who may desire a Classical Education, or to fit themselves for entering the higher College classes.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principal at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., or the undersigned.

H. HICE,
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

CARHART'S

Parlor Organs

AND

ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

☞ ESTABLISHED IN 1839. ☜

THE oldest and most popular instruments of the kind in this country.

For Sale only at

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,

122 *Wood st., Pittsburg.*

☞ Sole Agents for Carhart's Parlor Organs for Western Penn'a. my10'65

NOTICE

To Stockholders of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Co.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of the above Company will please call at the office of the Company and receive their certificates. CHAS. E. HURST,
Rochester, June 21, '65. Treas. & Cl'k

THE BEAVER ARGUS

August 30th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Beaver Co. Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

BEAVER, Pa.,

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,

Oct. 4th, 5th and 6th, '65.

☞ Competition not confined to citizens of the County.

☞ We have received from Lieut. Lawrence, a copy of the Muster out Roll of Co. H, 140th, P. V, which we will publish next week.

☞ We are indebted to the Harrison county (O.) Agricultural Society for a copy of their premium list, and a complimentary family ticket to their Fair, which will be held at Cadiz on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October.

COMMENDABLE.—The alacrity with which the Town Council have gone to work to clear out the Borough Cemetery. Those who have visited it recently have no doubt noticed the improvement.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Wm. McCallister, clerk of the steamer "United States," for late files of Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt from Henry Whitehill, Esq., of the numbers of the *Daily Territorial Enterprise*, published at Virginia City, in the State of Nevada. It is a double quarto sheet, about the size of the New York *Tribune*, and is a striking evidence of the rapid progress making in the youngest of the States.

PERSONAL.—J. B. Guilford, Esq., for some time an editor of the *Times*, San Francisco, California, but recently of Washoe Silver Mining District, Nevada, has just returned to his friends, after an absence on the Pacific Coast of more than five years.—He was the first Principal of Union Schools, New Brighton, in which capacity he earned for himself an enviable reputation. His friends in that vicinity will doubtless give him a hearty welcome home.

Johnson's Family Atlas.

We are gratified to learn that the agent for the sale of Johnson's New *Illustrated* Family Atlas is meeting with success, and that the work itself receives the warm approval of literary men amongst us. We publish, by request, the following testimonials:

Being in possession of one of "Johnson's Family Atlas," and having examined it with considerable care, I regard it as superior to any thing of the kind which has come under my observation. And, during a recent visit to the Eastern cities I learned that it was only to be procured thro' the agents, who are canvassing for the work.

MILO A. TOWNSEND,
Bookseller, New Brighton.

"Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas" is the best by far that has ever come under my observation

J. P. TAYLOR,
Rector Kenwood School, N. Brighton.

New Brighton Items.

AUGUST 28th, 1865.

By way of substantial improvements in the place, we notice the erection of two brick business houses on Broadway; one a two story, double front, occupied in part by R. E. & H. Hoopes, Brokers and Insurance Agents; the other a fine three story, double front, built by John Reeves; on the first floor of which there are two commodious store rooms, the corner one of which will be occupied as a Drug Store by Morgan Craig, and the other Hon. Agnew Duff, for his store. The third story of this fine building is a hall, which will be finished and occupied by the I. O. of O. F's.

Large and convenient brick residences have been erected by R. B. Edgar, James Edgar and Thomas O. Widdle. Rev. W. Reeves, D. D., is also building a brick dwelling. The substantial character of the buildings erected in the borough within the past year is commendable, and highly creditable to the spirit and enterprise of the citizens. The value of brick buildings alone erected here, within the past year, will not fall short of $40,000.

The Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches have each appointed a building committee, and each expect to have an elegant house of worship erected within the next year.

We shall speak of several projected improvements of the fine water power afforded by the Beaver, at this point, at another time.

An election for Burgess, *vice* M. S. Johns, Esq., resigned, is being held to-day.

Patterson's well, Old Brighton promises to become a paying one.—The yield is encouraging, to say the least of it.

OIL.—We have to chronicle every few days a new oil strike at Smith's Ferry. Dr. F. B. Henry, of Sewickly, tapped a vein on Monday of last week near the Revenue well, at the depth of 645 feet. He proceeded to tube and pump, and obtained a barrel in a half hour, when the machinery broke and he was compelled to suspend operations. It is thought that it will prove one of the best wells on Dry Run.

The Lancaster & Beaver River Oil and Mining Company are reaming out the old Salt Well on the Dickey farm at the mouth of Brady's Run, and have reached the depth of 450 feet. The old well was, we believe, 700 feet deep, and was abandoned on account of the pollution of the salt water by the oil. It is their intention to bore to a depth of 1,500 feet, unless they find oil in paying quantities nearer the surface. J. J. Stover, Esq., of Bucks county, is their business manager.

The tools which have been sticking in the Darlington well for a year past were recently taken out, and tubing is being now put down. The gentleman who removed the tools for them, Mr. Holliday, says they have an excellent show of oil, and that he believes it will prove a twenty barrel well.

We are informed that John Slentz, Esq., has a show of oil in a well on his own farm in Ohio township, at a depth of some 425 feet.

Agricultural.

The Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, met at the Fair Grounds, Friday, Aug 25th, 1865, R. H. Barclay, President, in the Chair.

Members present, Messrs. Barclay, President, Nelson, Laird, Potter, Christy and Imbrie.

On motion Mr Nelson was appointed to Superintend the arrangement of the Ground, and repair the track for the coming Fair.

Joseph C. Wilson and D. L. Imbrie, were authorized to procure tickets, and to let the Eating Houses and Restaurant Stands within the Grounds. All bids for the same to be subject to their inspection and decision.

On motion agreed that all Managers who have heretofore absented themselves from the previous meetings of the Board, shall not be entitled to a certificate of membership free of charge.

The following appointments were on motion made:

Marshals—S. B. Briggs, Hugh McGuire.

GATE KEEPERS.

Entrance Gate.—Andrew Carothers, Wm. C. Hunter.

Outlet Gate—John L. Hall.

Stock Entrance Gate.—John Gibson.

Stock Out-let Gate.—Cicero Turner.

The following appointments of Managers to superintend the arrangement of the various articles for exhibition, were then made:

Horses.—John C. Christy.

Cattle—John Garrard.

Sheep.—John K. Potter.

Hogs & Poultry—Robt. Nelson.

Floral Hall.—Dan'l. Dawson and W. A. Laird.

Grain & Root Crops.—Wm. Burns.

Farm & Mechanical Implements.—John Baxter.

Leather, Iron Ware, &c.—William Strodes.

On motion adjourned to meet Saturday, Sept. 23d, 1865.

D. L. IMBRIE, *Sec'y.*

BEAVER, August 21, 1865.

Mr. Editor: The undersigned, pupils of Union School, have stood "very good," for the week ending Aug. 25th:

No. 1—(Teacher, Miss Russell) Jas. Davis, Walter Crail, Charlie M'Kinley, John Allen, Ida M'Gaffick, Aggie Turner, Kate French, Emma Somers, Jennie Grove, Alice Welsh, Anna Wright.

No. 2—(Teacher, Miss Savage), Ella Crail, Henry Davis, Joseph Reed, Willie Claney, Willie M'Clintock.

No. 3—(Teacher, Miss Harper), Ada Welsh, Della Caughey, Mary M'Clure, LeRoy Welsh.

No. 4—M. Lyon, Frank Ranson, Ada Early, Mary L. Lafferty, Lizzie Sterling.

J. G. WOOD, Prin.

Public Examinations.

The following appointments are made by the undersigned for examination of applicants for teaching Common Schools in Beaver county, viz:

Chippewa	dist	Aug. 31,	McKinley's	S. H
Freedom	do	Sept 1,	Freedom	do
Ohio	do	do 5,	Fairview	do
Greene	do	do 6,	Hookstown,	do
Hanover	do	do 7,	Miller's	do
Raccoon	do	do 8,	Smith's.	do
Industry	do	do 9,	Industry	do
Brighton	do	do 14,	Eakin's	do
Moon	do	do 15,	Davis'	do
Patterson	do	do 18,	O. Brighton	do
NewSewic'y	do	do 19,	Boggs'	do
Ecodomy	do	do 20,	Baden	do
Hopewell	do	do 21,	N. Scottsville	do
Independ'ce	do	do 22,	Barden Run	do
Pulaski	do	do 28,	Kettlewood's	do
Franklin	do	do 29,	Furnace	do
N. Sewickly	do	do 30,	Warnock's	do

Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. Teachers are requested to apply for examination in the districts where they expect to teach, except those of Big Beaver and Marion, who will apply at the most convenient place. No private examinations, except in case of sickness or necessary absence from home at the time of holding public examination, and then only at the *written request* of School Directors. Parents, School Directors and Clergymen are requested to be present at our examinations.

J. I. REED, *Co. Sup't.*

Darlington, Pa., Aug. 11, '65.

Letter from South Carolina.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 16, 1865.

Beaufort S. C. was, previous to the war, one of the most beautiful, perhaps, of southern villages, and was, I am told, the most aristocratic. Such families as the Barnwells and Rhetts resided here; and no "curs of low degree,"—no "white trash,"—were allowed to remain in the place. Did a stranger arrive, he was immediately waited upon by a committee of the *nobility* (?); and unless he could give satisfactory explanation as to how he came here, who he was, where he came from, where was going, and what was his business, he was, in that calm, gentlemanly, and dignified manner known only to the great national (?), liberal-minded chivalry, and Democracy of the South, invited to bid adieu to these festive scenes" in the shortest space of time consistent with his well-being as a free and independent citizens of this most free and glorious country the sun ever shone upon. It may appear strange, dear Quay, to your readers, and it is not impossible, that soon may stigmatize the assertion as "an abolition lie," but it is nevertheless a truth, that that state of things actually existed when this entire Republic was in the hands of political party which, with scarcely any interruption, had controlled its destinies for more than thirty years, and which was "the only National Party" in the country; and consequently, the only one which, by any possibility could, or did (?), protect the freedom of the press and speech!

We were told that the day which should see that *Great National Party* dethroned, would witness the downfall of American Freedom; but, contrary to all previous history of that wonderful party, their prophetic lore failed in that instance, and incredible as it may seem, there are to day *four millions of free people* in this country who were, up to the very last hour in which that Great National Party was in power, *slaves;* and would never have been any thing but slaves so long as that Party could have maintained political ascendency in the control of the Government. Yes! and to-day—here upon the sovereign soil of South Carolina—tread men, clad in the uniform of an American soldier,—men who do their duty faithfully—who, *under the rule of the "the only National Party in the country,"* WERE SLAVES! Think of it, O my countrymen! Men volunteering to fight for the perpetuity of a Government which, for thirty long years, had made their oppression paramount to all other subjects presented for legislative enactment, or judicial decision! Men fighting for the maintenance of a Government which declared that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect!" and, in many of the States of which, was a penal offence,—a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment,—to teach a person, whom the Almighty had created with a black skin, to read the teachings of our Divine Master!—Need we be astonished, my patriot, christian countrymen, that God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to punish, with a war unparalleled in its destructiveness, a nation which, in its hours of unexampled prosperity, became so arrogant as to set at open defiance His plainest teachings by outraging, in the persons of those black people, all the laws of decency, and of our common humanity; and to visit, with utter ruin and complete desolation, that portion of the country in which such offences were committed!

But to return from this digression; I must tell you more of this village. It is laid out on a large and airy plain. Scarcely more than one, or two mansions occupy a square; so that to every dwelling there are, what once have been, rather pleasant grounds shaded principly by Orange, Myrtle and Fig trees. The houses are all constructed with an evident attempt at great *outside* magnificence and display, without apparently, the least regard to comfort, or convenience, in the internal arrangements.

It was here, in a house which I can see from where I now write, that the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession was drawn up and signed by the committee appointed for that purpose. The house was owned by one of the Rhetts, but now, as is all the property here, is owned by our Good Uncle Sam.—The entire white population fled before the advance of our army when it took possession of this section, under the gallant and lamented Stevens, in the Fall of 1861. Only one family returned; and he since the collapse of the con-slaveracy to live on the charity of that Government which he and his cotemporaries tried so persistently, for four years, to break in twain. Modest—extremely modest—people are these chivalrous members of "the only National Party in the country!"

By an order issued from the War Department a few days ago, such issues are now forbidden. The consequence will be much suffering, as thousands are utterly destitute of every thing necessary to meet the ordinary wants of life, and of the means by which to obtain them. In point of humanity such a condition is worthy of our sincerest commiseration; but as a matter of *justice* we can utter no word of remonstrance against it. The people engaged willingly, and, as the lawyers would say, with *malice prepense*, in a trial at arms against the constituted authorities of the land upon the pretext of maintaining an institution of barbarism in opposition to the opinions of the entire Christian world. They expressed a perfect willingness to risk the consequence of such a fearful experiment; and now, they find themselves punished for their temerity with a severity greater than they can bear, they can not, by any rule of ordinary justice, *find fault* with their present lamentable condition.—If they acknowledge, in the affairs of men such a principle as that commonly called Divine Justice, they can only make the best of their suffering by turning it to a good account in their future conduct as a peaceable and christian people.

Since our first occupation of the islands in this vicinity, articles of subsistence have been issued by the Government to the colored people in advance of their crops; and, in great part, they have returned an equivalent in cash for such articles. Now it is supposed that, with the exception of the aged and infirm, no such assistance from the Government will be necessary after the first of October; consequently it has been ordered that after that date no issue of rations shall be made to Freedmen. More anon, if not *anoner*.

GRANT GRAHAM,

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Ætna Insurance Company," in another column. This is one of the very best companies in the United States.—Their assets on the first of January last after paying all indebtedness was nearly three million dollars. Losses paid by this company in forty-six years amount to the enormous sum of seventeen millions five hundred thousand dollars. This is sufficient guaranty of the reliability of the company. Every property-holder now should have his property insured, and in a company where in case of loss he is sure of lifting his insurance. The Ætna Insurance Company is just the company we would recommend.—Charles B. Hurst, Esq., of Rochester, is the agent for this county.

☞ The members of the Union County Committee, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, Sept. 2d, at 1 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

MARRIED:

On the 23d inst., by Rev. N. P. Kerr, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. H. DARRAGH, of Beaver, Pa., and Miss KATE W., daughter of Daniel Weyand, Esq., of Somerset, Pa.

On the 22d inst., by James R Lafferty, Esq., Mr. MOSES WINKLEER to Mrs. MARY IRWIN, both of Moon tp.

Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, late of said county, dec'd:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: Wm. T. Ritchie, now or late of the State of Iowa; and Jonas D. Ritchie, now or late of California, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of said Court, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd., situate partly in Hopewell, partly in Raccoon and partly in Independence townships, Beaver co, Pa., at the appraisement put upon it by an inquest awarded by said Court, and returned to June term, 1865, and found to contain as follows, to wit:

Purpart A, 61 acres 134 perches, valued at $25 per acre; purpart B, 39 acres 30 perches, valued at $45 per acre; purpart C, 43 acres 15 perches, valued at $63.75 per acre, and in the event of non-acceptance to show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Hon. L. L. M'Guffin, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 1st day of July, 1865. JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

July 18, '65.

NOTICE.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Rachel Hazen, dec'd., and now to wit: July 11th, 1865, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Ann intermarried with John Trover, who resides in West Virginia; Elizabeth, who is dead, leaving a husband, Eber Wickham, and two children: Bimmel and Susannah who reside in the State of Iowa, and all others interested, to show cause, if any you have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd should not be awarded at an Orphan's court, to be held at Beaver, for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next.

july19, '65. JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

FRUIT TREES FOR FALL PLANTING.

Persons who intend planting

Orchards, Gardens, or Vineyards,

Are invited to examine our Nurseries at Edgeworth Station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., 12 miles west of Pittsburg, or send for a Catalogue, before ordering from irresponsible tree pedlars. Our stock is very superior, of large, stout, heavy Trees, and the varieties are warranted correct to name. Parties residing in the same district, by joining and coming to the Nurseries, or sending their orders by mail, can have each lot put up separate and named plainly, and charged at the rates per hundred, and delivered in Pittsburg or Allegheny free of charge.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
aug9 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale the house and lot in the borough of Beaver in which I now reside, situated on North-west corner of the Diamond. I have refitted the house in good order and built a good stable; a good cistern on the lot. The house contains five rooms, and is conveniently arragged for a small family. Possession given immediately, if required.

Aug16, '65. N. J. M'CORMICK

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances at the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result.* The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage.* Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward,* with *immediate and persistent success.*—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world,* which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They haqe received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly,* by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov28:1y

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor,* will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial: it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors,*
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov22:1y

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COMPANY!

CAPITAL STOCK	$80,000.
80,000 Shares of Par Value of	$1,00 each.
WORKING CAPITAL	$18,000.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at their office in the borough of Rochester, April 29th, 1865, the following persons were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:
MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
Levi Brennaman,	Robt. A. Cochran,
Charles F. Kendall.	

☞ A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.
my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, and approved nisi, to wit:

Personal property to amount of $176,68, retained by widow of Benoni Dawson, dec'd.—Jackson H. Dawson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $237,20, retained by widow of Wm Inman, dec'd. Wm. A. Kennedy, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $297,81, retained by widow of James May, dec'd. M. J. Ingram, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $186,30, retained by widow of Robert Fitsimmons, dec'd. Malvina Fitsimmons, Ad'mx.

Personal property to amount of $300,00, retained by widow of Robert Flemming, dec'd. J. C. Calhoon, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $131,87, retained by widow of Silas Powell, dec'd. S. J. Cross and Hannah Powell, Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $295,10, retained by widow of Price Bryan, dec'd. Cynthia Bryan, Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $300,60, retained by widow of Wm. Davis, dec'd. Johnston Calhoon, Adm'r

Real and personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Jas. Smith, dec'd. Robert Garrett, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 6th of Sept. next, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

aug16 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY!

HARTFORD, CT.

Assets January 1, 1865.

Cash in bank and with ag'ts	$265,631 86
United States Stock	734,636 50
Real estate, unincumbered	76,056 57
State stocks	564,920 00
New York bank stocks	704,419 00
Hartford bank stocks	296,984 00
Miscellaneous bank stocks	112,400 00
Railroad stocks	286,880 00
Mortgage bonds, city and county	736,415 00
Atlantic M. Ins. Co. N. Y. Scrip	23,110 00
Total	$3,899,439 93

LIABILITIES:

Losses unadjusted and not due	$123,077 22
NET	$3,677,362 71.

F. A. ALEXANDER, Pres't,
L. J. HENDEE, Sec'y,

C. B. HURST, Ag't,
aug9'95:4w Rochester.

Manufacturers' & Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURG.

Office: 87 Water st., Bagaley's building

J. H. BENNETT, President.
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice Pres't.
WM. P. JONES, Sec'y.

Insures Against Loss by Fire

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes,

And on property in transit against the perils of navigation.

DIRECTORS.—James I. Bennett, Jacob L. Schwartz, Robert Lee, I. C. Pershing, M. W. Watson, L. R. McAboy, A. E. W. Painter, J. W. Chalfant, Isaiah Dickey, Wm. Walker, R. G. Bushnell, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver.

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

THE Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department; also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

CHAS B. HURST
Banker and Broker,
AND DEALER IN
Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities,
INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,
Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

Rochester, May31'65

TRIAL LIST

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1865.

J W Decker's Ex'rs	vs	Jno Mellon, et al;
Charles Thorn	vs.	Margaret Higby,
L Rawden's heirs	vs	John T Holmes;
Patterson & Davidson	vs	Martha Souders;
Boro' of Beaver	vs	Wm G Wolf;
Geo Fry, et al	vs	Jos Lippincott, et al;
James Collins, et al	vs	W M Shirts, et al;
David Scott's heirs	vs	Arch'd Robertson;
do	vs	same, et al;
Geo Hinds	vs	Pitt, Ft W & C R R Co;
Philip Bentel	vs	A Bausman, et al;
Wm Eakin's Ex'r	vs	Henry Jordan & wife.

Aug9'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE subscriber has re-opened his office in Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. Having had over three years' experience in the Medical and Surgical Department of the U. States Army, flatters himself that he can render full satisfaction in either Medical or Surgical practice, TO ALL who favor him with a call.—To my former patrons, and others, I again tender my professional services.

Special attention will be given to all cases of operative surgery.

W. C. SHURLOCK, M. D.,
(Late Surgeon 61st Reg't P. V. V., 9th A. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN B. P. IRWIN, late of Marietta, Ohio, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA ANN IRWIN, Adm'x.
Aug23'65. Industry.

The peculiar taint of infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases,** Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov9'64

Wines and Liquors, Wholesale

Groceries at Retail or by Package.

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c,

At Peter Angel's, Bridgewater.

BUTTER, Eggs, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, for which the highest market price will be paid. In connection with the Grocery and Liquor store, the Bakery and Confectionary is still carried on, where may be found a first class assortment of cakes, confectionaries, canned fruits, pickles, spiced oysters, &c. A fine stock of tobacco and cigars of all fancy brands.

N. B. A pure article of wines, &c., for medicinal and sacramental purposes constantly on hand.

☞ Do not forget the place, Peter Angel's old stand, Bridge st, Bridgewater [aug2:3m

Marine, Inland & Fire Insurance.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

PHILADELPHIA:

Incorporated 1794. *Charter Perpetual.*

The Oldest Co. in the U. States.

Over $17,000,000 Losses paid in Cash, since its Organization.

Cash Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1865,

$1,715,171 71.

Buildings, Merchandise and Furniture insured against Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Liberal Terms.

Brick and Stone Dwellings Insured Perpetually.

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

C. A. DECARME,
TOBACCONIST,
COR. DIAMOND & THIRD ST.

TOBACCO & SNUFF always on hand.—Cigars manufactured and furnished to dealers at lowest prices. [my31:6m

Dr. J. M. Cummins,
(Late Surgeon 114th Penn'a Vols.,)

OFFERS his services to the citizens of FAIRVIEW AND VICINITY.

July 19th, 1865-4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, September, 2d, 1865,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain tract, piece and parcel of land, situate in the township of Big Beaver, county and State aforesaid, beginning at the north-west corner of a tract of land formerly owned by Thomas B. Clarke, and part of the same, now conveyed, and running thence by lands of the heirs of David Clarke, south 1¼ deg. east 160 perches to a post, thence by land of Samuel and Robert Chapman, east 101 per to a post, thence by part of the land lately owned by Robert Clarke, dec'd., north 2¼ deg west 94 perches to a post, thence north 79 deg east 45 7-10 per to a post, thence north 17 deg west 74 per to a post, thence north 73 deg east 36 per to a post, thence north 2¼ deg west 59 perches to a post, thence by land of Robert Stinson, south 89 deg west 37½ perches to a white oak, thence by land of William Miller, south 2¼ deg east 77 3-10 per to a post, thence north 89 deg west 99 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 148 acres and 141 perches, strict measure, more or less, about 140 acres cleared; the entire farm under fence, and in a good state of cultivation—on which are erected a two story log house, double log barn, and stone spring house, about 26 by 16 feet in length and breadth;—orchard of good fruit trees on the premises; the whole farm well watered, and underlaid with a three feet vein of coal. Also, levied on one other piece or parcel of ground, bounded and described as follows, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land in Big Beaver tp, bounded on the north by the track of the Pitts. Ft. W. & C. RR., on the east by land of Jos. Smith, and John Beatty, on the south by land of Joseph Smith, and on the west by land of Walter Beatty, containing about 80 acres, about 60 acres cleared, and entire farm under fence, on which are erected a double log house, two stories high, spring-house, and old log building. The above described farm underlaid with a three feet vein of coal, one-bank open; premises well watered, with a good orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jas. De Fombelle, at the suit of Thos. M'Clure, Committee of Jonathan Phillips, a Lunatic.

No. 2.

ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in, and to the following lot of ground, being part of No: 178, in Pinney's plan of lots in the borough of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., bounded on the north east by Brighton Street, on the south by Washington Street, and on the west by George P. Smith, on which is erected a two story stone house, frame stable and outbuildings; fruit trees on the lot, and a well of good water convenient.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph A. Schonlau and Ferdinand Ewers, at the suit of Shacklett, M'Lane & Co.

☞ Purchasers will take notice that 10 per cent. upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand. All bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditions are not complied with the property will be re-sold.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Aug. 16th, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September, 1865, for confirmation and allowance.

The final accounts' (real and personal) of Peter Angel, administrator of the estate of Christian Leffler, dec'd.

The final account of John Smiley, Executor of the last will of Wm. Glenn, dec'd.

The final account of David Graham, executor of the last will of Thos. Moffet, dec'd.

The final account of Jane M'Elhiney, administratrix of the estate of James M'Elhiney, dec'd.

The final account of Geo. M. Spalding, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of William Spalding, dec'd.

The final account of Mary Hazen, Executrix of the last will of Benj. Hazen, dec'd

The final account of Robt. Whitehill, executor of the last will of James Carothers, dec'd.

The final account of Edmund Brown, executor of the last will of Robt. Brown, dec'd

The account of James M'Cready, executor of the last will of Jos. M'Cready, dec'd.

The partial account of David Johnson, administrator of the estate of George C. Bradshaw, dec'd.

The partial account of Thos. M'Clure, ex'r of the last will of John Clark, dec'd.

The final account of Robt. Alcorn, adm'r. of the estate of Harrison Carey, dec'd.

The final account (real) of Francis Le Goullon, adm'r with will annexed of Harriet Carless, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Harsha, ex'r. of the last will of Margaret Harsha, dec'd.

The account of Henry Cowan, adm'r. of the estate of Henry Cowan, sr.

The accounts (real and personal) of Milton Calhoon, ex'r. of the last will of Thomas D. Calhoon, dec'd.

The final account of Charles Johnston, ex'r. of the last will of James Alcorn, dec'd.

The account of Francis T. Wilson, adm'r. of David Thomas, dec'd.

The final account of Alex. T. Ritchie, adm'r of the estate of Robt. Ritchie, dec'd.

The final account of T. F. Robinson, ex'r. of the last will of John Boggs, dec'd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of John B. Cheney, adm'r. of the estate of John Cheney, dec'd.

The final account of Jos. A. Wray, ad'm. of the estate of Henry Findley, dec'd.

The account of Robt. Harbison, Guardian of James M. Johnston, minor son of James W. Johnston, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Moore, Guardian of Elizabeth Cassiday, formerly Elizabeth Harsha, minor daughter of Elizabeth Harsha, decd.

The account of Jacob Umstead, Guardian of Frederick Beuchler, minor son of Peter Beuchler, dec'd.

The accounts of Robert M. Rhodes, Guardian of Agnes and Margaret J. Powell, minor daughters of Wm. Powell, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Register.

Beaver, Aug. 9, '65.

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS!

The most perfect Piano Fortes in the world,

CAN BE HAD ONLY

AT

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,

122 WOOD St., PITTSBURG.

☞ Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos for Western Pennsylvania. [my10'65

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer, pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64. Borough township,

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universa Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

PHŒNIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.

HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

May7—3mos.

tions. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath

VERSUS

A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured? How many lovers it had separated! How many friends forever parted! The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it: and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm-oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c. A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning it eradicates all *Tan, imples*, and *Freckles*, rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgwater

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishmen have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks*

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at

No. 107 Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

mar1'65 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

Penn Planing Mill, SASH & DOOR FACTORY.

JAS. A. SHOLES.....ALFRED SLACK.

SLACK & SHOLES,

Cor. Penn & Marbury Streets,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Frames, Brackets & Moulding.

Always on hand or made to order. [my17:1y

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY AT LAW,

Near the Provost Marshal's office,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [dec16

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,

BEAVER, PA.,

aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its gratuates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few months one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order: one-half "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; "Excelsior" Mower and Reaper, patent drop delivery:—Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse-rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are all nearly new and of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of Salem Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best in use and warranted in every respect.

R. G. COOK,
near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.

mar.29,'65.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Freedom borough until the 1st of Sept. (at which time we expect the Co. Sup't to make public examinations) for one male Principal and two female assistant teachers. The school will will open Sept. 18th, and continue six months. By order of board:

js'65 W. W. KEKR, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of BENJ. RENO, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. RENO,
MARTIN RENO. } Ex'rs,
New Castle, Pa.

THE
PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full a reliable

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS;

from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

MARKET REPORTS,

including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our

RIVER NEWS,

receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The

FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,

of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY,

embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT

forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial*. By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers served by carriers, $13 per annum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

The Mail for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial*.

Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

C. D BRIGHAM.....Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON.....Business Manager.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *indigent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement, or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body, will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and womed excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The *Institution* is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high, and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths, but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

To Stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Steam Ferry Co.

THE Stockholders of the above company will meet at the office of Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, '65, at 2 o'clock, p. m. As business of great importance will come before the meeting, every stockholder is earnestly requested to be present. By order of the Board.

CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

Rochester, Aug. 15, '65.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS, *VIZ.*

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc, largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

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For any one of the Reviews	$4,00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *new and greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in *Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals, to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

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junel '64

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MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
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DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
Levi Brennaman,	Robt. A. Cochran,
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☞ A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

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The volumes bound constitute of themselves a Library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1865.

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Full upper or under sets of those beautiful Vulcanite teeth. Suction plate with Artificial Gums, *and warranted superior in every respect* to any made in the United States, for only $15; plain teeth only $10.

Remember Dr. Spencer has the largest assortment of Artificial teeth and Dental materials ever brought to the city of Pittsburg, thus enabling people to select Teeth to suit themselves regarding the *length, shape, color, size*, &c., they require.

References—The Physicians, and Editors of the different papers in Pittsburg and vicinity.

N. B. Don't forget the price—only $15 for extracting the teeth and inserting a new set in the best style; guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Every operation pertaining to the Dental profession executed with neatness and despatch.

Only *twelve hours* time required to make you a set of Teeth complete. So don't forget the place, No. 254 Penn st., Pittsburg, two squares above the Suspension bridge. my24'65

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BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of NANCY HIND, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON, Executor.
jy26'65. Bridgewater.

A COMPLETE SETOF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth,

AND

uring Toothache and Neuralgia.

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☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

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The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Forty-seven cents.*

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Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

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The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, per bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

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Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that most charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

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Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker*, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

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Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

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The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plas